



**JULY 1, 20013**

**1700501**

## 2012 Consumer Confidence Report

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2012.*

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

### **Adams Springs Water District Source Information:**

Type of Water Source in Use: Groundwater

Name & Location of Source: Well 01~Located at the Adams Springs Golf Course  
Adjacent to Emerford Road

### **Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:**

An assessment of the drinking water source for Adams Springs Water District was conducted by the State Health Department. It was determined that Well 01 is most vulnerable to the presence of state highways/freeways, historic gas stations, waste water treatment plants, known contaminant plumes, herbicide use areas and managed forests. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the California Department of Health Services, 50 D St, Room 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404. The phone number is (707) 576-2145.

### **General Drinking Water Source Information**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

**Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

**Pesticides and herbicides**, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

**Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

**Radioactive contaminants**, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

### **Regularly Scheduled Board Meeting Information**

Meetings Held on the 3rd Thursday of  
Odd Months @ 7 p.m.  
Location: District Office  
16595 Hwy 175, Cobb

### **For More Information Contact**

General Manager: Mr. Robert Stark

Phone: (707) 928-5262  
Email: Mail@CobbAreaWater.com

### **Lead and Copper Information**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Adams Springs Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 7 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

**TABLE 1—SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # of Detections	# of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste

**TABLE 2—SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

*\*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

Lead and Copper	No. of Samples Collected 2012	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)*	10	0.69	1*	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**TABLE 3—SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2011	7.1	-	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2011	71	-	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

### Curious About Sodium and Hardness?

Hard water is found in over 85% of the United States' water supplies. Water hardness is commonly referred to on a hardness scale ranging from soft to slightly hard, moderately hard, and hard to very hard. Soft water can be corrosive to water pipes, while water that is too hard can cause visible discoloration or scales to form on plumbing and cooking fixtures. Adams Spring's water is considered moderately hard at a measurement of 71 ppm.

The most recent measurement for sodium at Adams Springs Water District is 7.1 ppm, and although there is no drinking water standard for sodium this measurement is unlikely to lead to adverse health effects.

### **ADDITIONAL GENERAL INFORMATION ON DRINKING WATER**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

*\*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm)	2012	5.3	-	45 (as nitrate)	45 (as NO <sub>3</sub> )	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2012	0.93	0.1 – 1.75	[MRDL=4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[MRDLG=4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) -Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA)	2012 2012	1.01 1.01	0–1.8 -	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM's [Total Trihalomethanes](ppb) -Bromodichloromethane -Dibromochloromethane -Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	2012 2012 2012 2012	4.1 1.0 0.52 2.6	- - - -	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2011	3.3	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2011	3.0	-	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (units)	2011	3	-	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2011	200	-	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (uMho)	2011	200	-	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2011	1.2	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2011	150	-	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	2011	0.97	-	5	-	Soil Runoff

### Terms Used In This Report

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the

use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Variances and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit.

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L).

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).

**SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION  
OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,  
OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT**

**Summary Information for  
Contaminant Exceeding an AL**

\*\*Copper was found at some levels that exceed the Action Level (AL) of 1.3mg/L. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

**Source Water Protection Tips for Consumers**

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- ◆ *Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides; they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source*
- ◆ *Pick up after your pets*
- ◆ *If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources*
- ◆ *Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center*
- ◆ *Volunteer for watershed cleanup in your community*

**FOR SYSTEMS PROVIDING GROUND WATER AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER**

**SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE**

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES

Microbiological Contaminants	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	1**	2012	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

**SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES,  
UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES, OR VIOLATION OF A GROUND WATER TT**

\*\* Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

One sample collected in 2012 from our water source, Well 01, indicated the presence of *E. coli* bacteria. The presence of this fecal indicator is most likely due to runoff resulting from heavy rains. Adams Springs Water District addressed this contamination by thoroughly disinfecting our storage tank and hyper-treating our source with chlorine disinfectant. We continue to provide ongoing chlorination treatment of our water source prior to drinking water distribution. ***None of our 2012 drinking water distribution samples indicated the presence of *E.coli* or Total Coliform Bacteria.***

ADAMS SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT  
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



ROBERT STARK ~ GENERAL MANAGER  
(707) 928 ~ 5262

2012